

DATE: 1 MAY 2026

1 Kanha National Park (Source: The Hindu)

- **Location:** It is located in the “Maikal” ranges of the Satpuras in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
- **Vegetation:** It primarily consists of a moist Sal and a moist mixed deciduous forest.
- **Fauna:** Royal Bengal Tigers, leopards, sloth bears, and Indian wild dogs.
- **Topography:** Rugged, hilly, and valley region.

Fact To Know

- It is also a tiger reserve.
- Kanha National Park is the largest National Park in Central India.
- It is the first tiger reserve in India to officially introduce a mascot, “Bhoorsingh the Barasingha”.





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2 Fiscal Deficit and Revenue Deficit (Source: The Hindu)

Fiscal Deficit

Fiscal Deficit is the difference between a government's total expenditure and its total revenue (excluding borrowings). It represents the total borrowing requirement of the government.

- **Calculation**
 - Fiscal Deficit = Total Expenditure - (Revenue Receipts + Non-debt Capital Receipts),
- **Economic Implications:**
 - High deficits can lead to "Crowding Out" (reducing capital available for private investment), inflationary pressure, or a "Debt Trap" where a majority of revenue is consumed by interest payments.

Revenue Deficit

It refers to the excess of total revenue expenditure of the government over its total revenue receipts.

- **Calculation**
 - Revenue deficit = Total Revenue expenditure – Total Revenue receipts.
- OR**
- Revenue deficit = Total Revenue expenditure – (Tax Revenue + Non-Tax Revenue)



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3 Right To Vote (Source: The Hindu)

It is a constitutional right that allows citizens to participate in the formation of the government through voting.

Constitutional Provisions Dealing with Right to Vote

- **Article 326:** Mandates that elections to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Legislative Assemblies of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage.
- **Article 325:** No person can be excluded from the electoral roll only on grounds of religion, race, caste, or sex.
- **Article 324:** Gives the Election Commission of India the power of superintendence, direction, and control over elections.

Who can vote?

- Must be a citizen of India.
- Must be at least 18 years old (61st Amendment Act (1988) - reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years)
- Must be registered in the electoral roll of the constituency where they ordinarily reside.

Who cannot vote?

- Non-citizens
- Unsound mind (declared by court)
- Disqualified due to: Electoral offences, Corrupt practices
- Prisoners (except preventive detention)

Who gives the Right To Vote?

- The right is granted by the Constitution of India and regulated by Parliament under
- Representation of the People Act, 1950: Deals with the preparation of electoral rolls and qualification of voters.
- Representation of the People Act, 1951: Deals with the actual conduct of elections and disqualifications.